Amngements.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

THIS EVENIUM, AR IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO BEND Moses, Freing Bodison, John Gilbert, Chas, Finner, Mark Smith George Holand, Vonng, Bodson, B. J. Ringcold, Browne, Whilam and Graham, Lounced, Barnes, Wilson, Wilkinson, Pope, Ward, and Graham, Leunced, Barnes, Wilson, Wilson,

NISLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING SEE BELPHEGGR, THE MOUNTEBANK:
Nise Ids Evene Messes Renact, Rabon, Blasselle, Barry, Holmes,
Most alory Wells Mass Evenett, Mrs. Charffan.

THIS EVENING, at a DAVID COPPERFIELD; Rowe, Book face, Student, Studey, Carrison, Moriou, Misses Newton, Harris Myers, Mrs. Ollhert.

WINTER GARDEN.
THES EVENING, at 8-NORY O'MORE; LATEST FROM NEW YORK. Mr. and Mrs. berney Williams.

THIS EVENING THE FLAVES, Or. THE STATUE BRIDE— THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY: The Wortel Sister, Madame Stre-binger and bit sompany. Estates to-day.

THIS EVENIED AS SEVA, THE IRISH PRINCESS, THE PLYING DUTCH MAN. Ms. Sainty Herring, Miss Emma Royaolds, Massia, G. L. Fox, W. H. Whalley, Harden, C. K. Fox, D. Oakley.

THIS APPENDING AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THIS APPENDING A 2 and THIS EVENING 4 74. UNCLE
TOM'S GAILS—Nice O. C. HOWARD Mrs. B. Pryor. Mrs. W. L.
Jamison, Massey Scinic, Cleaver, Keines, Schell, Labrum, Messes,
Hadway, Dest. W. L. Santson, H. B.
Falkmay, Anderson Wilton, USE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURL
Folkmay, Anderson Wilton, USE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURL

THIS EVENING at B. EQUI STRIAN and GYMNASTIC PER-FORMAN ES: Mr. James Robinson, Little Clarence, Master Seagrid, Mr. James E. Cooks, Mile. Carlotta de Berg. Matines et 24.

THIS EVENING, THE ELEPHANT, LES MISERABLES, THE LIVE IN US.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING. BALLADS, COMP. ALACTS, FARGES, BUR.
LESGIES, DANCES, SOLOS, 100-15, etc., PETER PIPES.

THISEVENING, CONCERT, for the benefit of the Orphaus of Charleston. The Besthown Masser boy, Mr. Wm. Pecher, Signalita Pont, Mr. Joseph Pornanski, science Marzoleni, Miss Toodt, Miss Home, Mr. McCenhauser, Mr. Warren.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

THIS EVENING, TENTH BILLIARD MATCH for the Championship of America: John Deery vs. Joseph Dion.

TO-DAY, EXHIBITION OF NEW PICTURES by Mr. T. C. SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway.
TO DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of the Painting by Mr.
Wom. Braddlerf, SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBEROS, for the
beacht of the Soldiers' Curphans Hems.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.
THIS EVENING, IS SCONCERT BY THE ALLEGHANIANS,

Business Notices.

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILLOUS ATTACK ! Who is not familiar with the well-known symp toms, Oppression across the Stomuch and Chest, Low Spirits, Rest lessnoss, Gloominess of mind, Westiness, Dull Headache, Dirty Grassy appearants of the Skin, Vellow Tinge of the White of the Eyes, Loss of Appetite, and Costiveness? Few, indeed, of the mon ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these Billous disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. JAYNE's SANATIVE PILLS by whose operation the Liver will be rapidly reatored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the stomach changed, all Costironess removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all Drogalets.

MOTE AND FRECKLES.

Lailes afflicted with Discolorations on the Face, called moth patches, or freekles, should use PERRY's Celebrated MOTH and FREGREE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY. Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-at., N. Y. Sold by all druggists in New York and elsewhere. Price #2

PILES-ITCHING PILES,

Positively cured. Also, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rhenn and all diseases of the Skin, by using Roseman's Conn. No humbug, a a trial will price. For Sale by all respectable Druggists. Sent by mail for sixty

cents.

DIMAS BARNES & Co., New-York Agents ROSSMAN & MCKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y.,

Proprietors A PERFECT HORSE OINTMENT .- DALLEY'S GAL ranto House Salve is a certain and rapid cure for Scratches, Galla Cuts, Nail Pricks, Sores, Corns, Swellings and Strains. Fifty cents a box. Sold by all druggists, and at the depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., N. Y.

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Indees that they are unrivaled. BURNATT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH is a presencer of the teeth and beautifies them without injury to the enamel. In this respect it stands stone. The evidence of Chemists and of the Dental Faculty substan

sistes these facts. For sale by all Druggists.

knowledged to be the safest and surest cure for Piles. Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Bruises, Corns and Bunions. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents a box. Denot. No. 49 Cedar st., N. V.

A stout back-bone is as essential to physical health as to political consistency. For weakness of the back and disorders of the kidneys, the topic and moderate dietetic action of HOSTETTER'S STORAGE BITTERS is the one thing meedful. Remember that the stomach is the main stay of every other organ, and that by invigoret ing the digestion with this preparation, the spinal column and all its dependencies are eya pathetically strengthened.

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER FIRM AND BURGLAR SLIVER FLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large neartment of Bankors and Disrebants SAFES.

MARYIN & Co., 285 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID to the manufacture of a superior stricle of Corpen Tippen Stors which have proved exclusive to children's everyony wear. Single w & Trass. Manufathere interes and Wholesek Desirts in Boots and Sinces, Nos. 32 and Vessyst., N. Y. All goods warranted.

THE GREAT IMPORTED TONIC!

Nothing like it: Hydranic Wisk is pronounced by all who try it the most delicious fivers and only healthful Tonic known. Try at to be convinced. Depot. No. 33 Breadway. For sale at Caswell. Macs & Cos., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

EVERYTHING NEW THAT APPEARS ON THE PROME NABE in the way of FANCY HATS for Ludies. Misses and Children whether it be the production of private tasts or of the trade, is furthwith reproduced at Carxiva No. 513 Breadway. The result is that his assortanents meet every wish and went and fancy of the public in all the departments of pain and ornamental nating.

GREAT RAILROAD LUXURY .- The PORTABLE HEAD-REST, OF POCKET BURTH. Patented. Weight, I fb. Adjusted in moment. Pronounced superior to a Sleeping-Car. Will last slife time. Agents wanted in all the principal cities. Price, 86. A libera discount. Address JOHN R. HOOLE, No. 124 Nassau-st. New York.

C. C. T. - DIABRHEA AND CHOLERAIC EVIDENCES sefely controlled by NEEDLES'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, an agreeable Pocket Remedy. Made only by C. H. NEEDLES, Twelth and Race. Philadelphia. 50 cents a box.

Dr. LEVETT'S Patent Combination Gold Web and

HULL'S DEMULCEST SOAP.

No. 72 Park-row, N. Y.
Fragrant. Healing and Emollient, for the Nursery and Bath.
Upward of 100 other styles. Sold by all Dealers. ARTIFICIAL LIMBS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best per com-mission of the Surgeon General U.S. Army, by E.D. Hudson, M. D. Astor Place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANT'S NEW FAM-ELT SEWING-MACHINE now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 438 Broadway. COSTIVENESS, THE SOURCE OF DISBASE.—It causes

Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Billionmeas, Sour Stomach, Oppression, Low Spirits, Worms, Indigestion, &c. Dr. Harmito-Ne Paristraturic Countries warranted to ourse all these, and the only ourse for Piles, without bleeding or otherwise. Sold by Dzmas Barnes & Co., HEGE-MAN & CO., CASWELD, MACK & CO., and all Druggists.

METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is the enly sure ours for Rhenmatism ever known, and it is as wone

Ligur.-Colonel WM. W. Badger, baving just re-turned from the army, has resumed the Practice of the Law at No. 2 Wallet, N. Y.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.-She "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,600 Ubestimitet. Phila.; Astor-pl., N. Y.; 10 Green st., Boston. Avoid fraudulent mittations of his patents.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING ACRIFE and BUTTONROLE MACRISE No. 625 Broadway.

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FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES - Best THE improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sowing-schines - A. H. Scrige, No. 207 Breadway. Agents wanted.

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CONGRESS WATER, An imnocent exhartic and a beautiful tonic, preserves the tone of An important a farmer, and imparts health to the whole system.
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effectually eradicates Pimples, Blatches, Ulcers, and all eruptive dis-COLUMBIAN WATER is an excellent remody for all chronic diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, irritated condition of the Urethra, and Diabotes.

OUR INPANT HAS BEEN BROUGHT SAFÉLY through the critical period of teething by the sole sid of Mus. Winszow's

Sourming Synur. We advise all parents to procure it. It corrects acidity of the atomaca, relieves wind colle, regulates the bowels, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the

3 500 .- THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, with only Two Horses, makes 3.500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand all climates, while those made by the dry pressing muchines all CRGMBLE TO PIECES on be

3,000 SHINGLES PER HOUR are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE with only one notes power; and will make out of the same amount of timber overtuing mone sunsques than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. Ragya, General

DR. SCHENOR'S PULMONIC STRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC and Mandranu Pills are sold by all drugglets. Dr. Schunck will be at his Rooms. No. 32 Bond st., N. Y., every Tuzzdar, at 9 s. m. till 3 p. m. His medicines may be obtained there at all times. vice free, but for a thorough examination of the Lunus with his Respirumeter his price is \$2.

HATS for all kinds of weather, for Gentlemen,

WHITE THE HATTER, No. 303 Canalat.

No. 201 Canalat.,
(Opposite the Brandrath House.)
Ludies will also and a chaine selection of Fanct Hars. The Twilight and Snow-Uloud are perfect gams in their line. THE GENTLE SEX .- Ladies of weak and sickly conutions should take Brokunne; or, Lipe Resevenaton; it will

make you strong healthy and happy, remove all despondency, and restore the bloom of health to the stokly and wasted careworn face. \$1 per bottle. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st. DR. BIORNELL'S STRUP IS purely Vegetable, withnt opiate, the great Cholers remedy. Try it.

CEDAR CAMPROR to protect Clothing, &c., against Morns, is efficient, chemp; is best. Every druggist sells it. Made by Harmes & Chapman, Boston.

The celebrated BRAADFAT HAT with Gutta-Percha Hend, intro-duced by THERT, No. 409 Broadway, will be opened and for sale or and after Thurstant, the 25th mat, by all the fashionable batters if the United States.

A. A.-Dr. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS, asiest in use; no back pressure; makes a final cure. Hannoub's, to 500 Broadway.

Pequot Machine Co., Mystic River, Conn., manufac-TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-AGES, SUPPOSTERS, &C.-MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesov-at. Lady attendant.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray bair, inhout dysing, is the fluest bair dressing known. Use no dyes, or pull preparations. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS—For Indigestion, Heartburn, c. manufactured only by S. G. Welling, and sold by all Druggists S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., NEWSPAPER ADVERTIS-

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

egents for The Tribune, and all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1866.

To Correspondents. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever's intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and ad dress of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guar

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tara UNE," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The loss by the destruction of the Academy of Music and several contiguous estates, together with the Lutheran church in Fifteenth-st., by fire, yesterday morning, is estimated roundly at \$1,000,000. Some of the parties suffering loss were very inadequately insured; others had their property quite well covered by insurance. Two firemen belonging to Metropolitan Engine No. 5, one of them the foreman of that company, lost their lives during the conflagration, and there are vague reports that other persons, not firemen, were buried in the ruins. The Academy is to be at once rebuilt.

At the Board of Health meating, vertex by the conflagration of the state of the

At the Board of Health meeting, yesterday, various was the fact of a herd of 1,23 stump-tail cows existing in four swill-stables in Brooklyn. John Kranchi, the un-savory gentleman in Fifty-fifth-st., is not to be molested in the enjoyment of such provender as he prefers.

in the enjoyment of such provender as he prefers.

The inquest on the remains of the late Preston King was concluded vesterday, and the Coroner's jury returned a verdice." that said Preston King came to his death by jumping from the ferry-boat Chancellor Livingston into the North River and drowning, on the 13th of November, 1865, while laboring under a state of temporary insunity."

On the Hudson River Railroad yesterday a locomotive ran against a man near Poughkeepsie, picking him up and carrying him ten miles before discovering the state of affairs. Some of his bones were broken, but he was perfectly conscious, and was not unlikely to recover.

The Board of Excise resterday granted 970 licenses, of

The Board of Excise yesterday granted 970 licenses, which 113 were to persons belonging to Brooklyn, and o residents of Staten Island. The first case of a license

dealer selling to an intoxicated person came up for that.

The decision was reserved. The Hon. William H. Seward delivered a carefully pre-pared political speech at Auburn, N. Y., last night in presence of a very large number of his acquaintances and

Gen. B. F. Butler has been chosen by the Massachusetts Legislature to be a Major General of the State military, under the provisions of a new law relating to that subject

A conflagration at Alexandria, Va., Monday night, con-imed 7,000 cords of Government wood. Fires are also sported at Caro, Ill., and Cincinnati.

Lemnet Cook, a soldier of the Revolution, died last unday at Clarendon, Orleans County, N. V., at the age

There was a small Fernan fraces (supposed to be Feulan) at Indian Island, Monday night, in which several rounds of shot were exchanged.

The Commissioners on locating the new Post-Office met yesterday and organized, by the choice of Mayor Hoff-man Chairman and Postmaster Kelly Secretary. A meeting of the Order of Good Templars' occurred at

The sale of Corporation real estate continued yesterday, and will be further continued to-day. The prices thus far realized have been quite good.

Nine men belonging to the crew of the ship Escort wer before the United States Commission yesterday, charge

Judge Cardoza has decided not to admit to ball Pergu-ion, the person implicated in the Lord robbery.

There is now said to be no Rinderpest on the Isthmus, trary to other reports some time prevalent Judge Barnard has enjoined the Board of Health not to emove the shantles around Fulton Market.

The suit brought by Hugh Minnick against The N. P. Sun for libel was before Judge Brady yesterday. The number of clerks in the War Department is 1,300, of whom 685 have been in the Union army.

At a Sunday-school celebration in Brooklyn yesterday, is estimated there were 25,000 children in procession. The funeral of Bishop Burgess of Maine occurs at Gar-

diner to-day.

Gold opened yesterday at 130‡, but soon advanced to 134‡. From this point it fell to 133‡, and finally closed at 133‡ ±133‡. There was a large business in Government stocks at lower rates. Five-Twenties of 1822 fell 1 per cent, and of 1823 ±, 10-40s, \$, and 7-30s. ‡ per cent. There was a brick demand for money up to the close of business hours among stock bouses. Seven per cent in gold has been paid for accommodations, and ‡ commission with 7 per cent in currency.

CONGRESS. SENATE.

Mar 22.-Mr. Wilson reported another Bounty bill, accompanied by a report. Bills were passed to amend the Homestead law and to amend the postal laws. The bill connected law and to smend the postal laws. The bill to consolidate the public debt was called up and debated by Mr. Sherman, and postponed till to-day. Mr. Chandler attroduced a bill supplementary to the acts concerning the freasury Department, and reported a bill to prevent season from wearing sheath knives. After an Executive ession, the Senate adjourned. AUTON

A resolution was adopted calling for information in re-

men's Bureau for three years was reported from Committee. The Tax bill was considered briefly, and the House then took up the Bankropt bill, which was debated at length by Mr. Jenekes, and passed, 68 to 59. The Tax bill was again taken up, and the debate on it continued through the evening session. Important modifications were made in respect to the tax on tobacco and cigars. Adjourned.

not receive that edition of yesterday morning's TRIBUNE containing the very complete report of the great fire in that of any of our cotemporaries, makes it necessary for us to go to press at an earlier hour than they to save the mails, and consequently the report of the fire had to go in a Postscript, which was set up while the first edition was working off and destributed to mails and carriers.

We publish all we have received of Mr. Seward's speech at Auburn last evening.

The latest European news, containing much of interest and importance, will be found on the seventh page of to-day's TRIBUNE.

The letter from Commodore Rodgers on the engagement between the Spanish fleet and the Peruvian land batteries at Callao contains many interesting details. It confirms the report that Admiral Nufiez was seri-

The agreement between the Italian Government and the Party of Action, which has just found an official expression in the appointment of Gen. Garibaldi to the mmand of a corps of volunteers, will be put to a new test by the reelection of Mazzini as member of the Chamber of Deputies. Another annulment of his election would greatly irritate the Radical party, including Garibaldi; its ratification would be more offensive to France.

Attempts at assassination, from political motives, threaten to become epidemic in Europe. The recent attacks upon the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia have been followed by another upon Count Bismark. This last one was made by a young man, 22 years of age, a step-son of the well-known republian refugee in London, Karl Blind. Count Bismark nself seized the would-be assassin, who, after being taken to jail, contrived to stab himself nine times in the throat, and died the next morning of his wounds.

Most heartily do we congratulate the country, and especially its large class of insolvent debtors, on the passage by the House of Representatives yesterday of the bill establishing a National system of procedure and discharge in cases of Bankruptcy. The vote on its final passage-68 Yeas to 59 Nays-does not exnibit the full strength of the measure; since Mr. Stevens's motion to lay it on the table had failed just before, by the far stronger vote of 78 to 49. In other words, there was a majority of 29 who thought the bill ought to pass, but only a majority of 9 who dare face the responsibility of voting for it.

The bill-that is, any Bankrupt law-is supposed to be unpopular, because such a law has already been twice or thrice enacted, and in each case speedily repealed. But we trust mankind are humaner and more enlightened than formerly-at all events, they must have learned the futility of attempting to ex tract blood from a turnip. Let the bankrupts up, and some of them will by-and-by be able to pay their debts and will pay them; pin them to the ground, and they neither will nor can pay. We shall hope, if the Senate concurs in passing this bill, it will be allowed a fair trial. It certainly will not have been passed in haste; let it not be repealed till it has had a chance to show what it will do, not merely in sponging out bad debts, but in preventing their creation. We do fearfully need some breakwater against the gigantic National vice of giving credit, in order to dispose of property, to persons nowise entitled to it, to the damage of both debtor and creditor. Let us have opportunity to see how a Bankrupt law will affect this chronic, pervading improvidence.

Mr. Jenckes of R. L. has engineered the measure with signal ability, energy, tact and tenacity. The blessings of the unfortunate will follow him in future

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. totally destroyed by fire on Monday night, as our readers were informed in the full report in the Post script of yesterday morning's paper. Grau's company had that evening performed Halevy's grand opera "La Juive," and the house had scarcely been cleared of its occupants before the janitor and the gas-man, going their rounds to see that all was safe, discovered smoke issuing from underneath the left side of the parquet. They hastily tore up the seats, when a volume of smoke issued which drove The Academy of Music on Fourteenth-st. was seats, when a volume of smoke issued which drove them from the place; and, on rushing from the building to call for assistance, they perceived flames bursting from the upper windows on Fourteenth-st. This ould not have occurred accidentally. The janitor, Mr. Rullman, immediately returned to save his family, who lived in the building: among them, his mother, nearly 90 years of age. He rescued them all, but with great difficulty. Before any effective aid could be rendered, the fire had gained such headway among the combustible materials on the stage that nothing could check its course. The Academy was entirely burned out, as were the Medical College, Ihne's piano-forte manufactory, and the large restaurant on the corner of Third-ave. Sad say, two firemen lost their lives in their en-

envors to save the property. The destruction of so prominent a public building is unquestionably a severe loss and a great inconvenience to many people; yet we have reason to think that from this calamity ultimate public good will arise. The Academy was built by a party of gentlemen, headed by Mr. James Phalen, who owned the ground on which it stood; each taking a certain amount of stock, the possession of which conferred privileges very favorable to the holders, but highly prejudicial to the interests of the manager and the ablic. It gave the stockholders exclusive possession of a large number of the best seats at all performances, with the right to dispose of them by gift or sale, on the nights when they did not wish personally to use them. In consequence, a large number of stockholders' seats were constantly on sale, to the serious financial injury of the manager. These gentlemen procured a State act of incorporation under the pretentious title of "The Academy of Music," which was to cover not only a plan for operatic performances, but a school for singers, instrumentalists, theory, &c., &c. We need not say that this was all pretense. No school was established; nothing was done for art, excepting to provide a place where operas could be given.

The cost of the building, ground, &c., was, we be lieve, nearly \$400,000, and the rental was necessarily so enormous, considering the stockholders' exclusive privileges, that almost every management became bankrupt in endeavoring to sustain itself. The house was wretchedly designed in every particular. The auditorium was too large and the stage too small; while there was not a decently proportioned room in the whole building. Before certain alterations were made in the auditorium it was found that there were several hundred seats from which no view of the stage could be obtained. The enormous gallery, called the Ampitheater, calculated to seat many hundreds of people-two-thirds of whom could not see the top of the curtain-was a ridiculous waste of room and did not nothing to swell the receipts of the house. There were no supper-rooms, to render the building fealty available for Ball purposes; no small hall for

great; and, save for the impressiveness of its illlevised, architecturally wretched, but gaudy and glittering interior, it was as unfit for musical purposes as it could possibly be. It was a huge monrosity, resulting from a total ignorance of all principles of taste on the part of the committee, and a lack of ability on the part of the architect.

It was opened to the public with Mario and Grisi, by Mr. J. H. Hackett, who could not make it pay, and was relieved by the stockholders, who burned their fingers, and resigned the pleasures of management after a trial of a week or two. Afterward Ole Bull, Maretzek, and Strakosch combined, and failed magnificently. Then Messrs. Phalen and Coit essayed, wth the same result; followed by Mr. Wm. H. Paine, who saw \$50,000 or \$60,000 pass away in a brilliant managerial dissolving view. Afterward, it passed into many hands: Max Maretzek, Strakosch, Ullman, Thalberg, Grau; now one, now the other, controlled its destinies, or rather it controlled theirs; and but very few have realized money by their enterprise; the last season but one of Maretzek's management being, perhaps, the single exception of a really brilliant

By its destruction, many plans have been frustrated and heavy losses sustained. Maretzek is unquestionably the severest sufferer of all. He lost the scores, vocal, instrumental and choral parts of over 80 complete operas, the entire of his vast and expensive wardrobe, and all his scenery, properties, &c. These could hardly be replaced for \$150,000, for they were the accumulation of the labor of years. On these, we understand, there was an insurance for barely \$10,000. But Mr. Maretzek suffers a still further loss. He has made his engagements for the coming season, and only last week he sent over a heavy sum in gold, to pay the advances for the artists he has engaged in Europe. Now, he has no place in which he can use them, and will probably have to suffer an additional loss of the advances already made abroad, and possibly a large sum for the canceling of engagements already made here. His position is one of peculiar misfortune and embarrassment. He has been for many years a very faithful caterer for the public, and we hope to see a liberal sympathy extended to him in this hour of overwhelm-

ne misfortune. Mr. Grau has also been a heavy sufferer. Paying but a transient visit to the Academy, he did not insure either the music, the dresses, or the properties, for the operas which he produced; all of which perished in the flames on Monday night. His losses are calculated to be between \$30,000 and \$50,000, on which there was no insurance. Much of his material was stored elsewhere, and thus escaped destruction. Mr. Grau cannot but feel this loss severely, and will probably receive some token of sympathy both from his artists and the public. More fortunate, however, than Maretzek, he has his operahouses secured; having become lessee of the New French Theater in Fourteenth-st., and the Tacon Theater in Havana. His losses will not at all interfere with his future movements, as he will be fully

prepared against the arrival of Ristori in September. It is possible that the two managers, Maretzek and Grau, may make arrangements to work together, or to accommodate each other; but of this nothing can be known at present. We well know the indomitable energy of Maretzek, and are satisfied that even this stupendous loss, though it may stagger him, will not deter him from again, and speedily, assuming the managerial reins. He will see some way out of the difficulty, and, aided by his numerous friends, take some decisive step forthwith. It is stated that the stockholders mean to re-

build the Opera-House on its present site. There is, we believe, an insurance of \$150,000 on the building, which will cover a large portion of their loss,

THE PANIC MEANS WAR!

Such is the judgment of the more intelligent classes throughout Europe. They have all but unanimously concluded that Prussia and Italy are leagued to attack Austria, and that Napoleon is secretly backing them. What was before suspicion became conviction when the telegraph, on the 7th inst. startled Cabinets and shattered Credit by flashing abroad the speech made on the 6th by Napoleon to the Mayor of Auxerre, in response to a complimentary address. Its text is as

There is no mistaking this language. If a great war is not at hand, its author will evidently be sorely disappointed. Hence every Stock Exchange in Europe has the blind staggers; hence the stoppage of payment by such gigantic and hitherto solid concerns as Peto & Betts, railway kings, and Overend, Gurney & Co., bankers: hence the increase of the rate of interest by the Bank of England to the extraordinary figure of ten per cent. Meantime, Europe arms, from Messina to the Vistula, from the British Channel to the Dardanelles; hence the universal and just apprehension of a war as gigantic as and more costly than that which hurled back the first Napoleon from Moscow to Elba.

There is hardly a chance that peace can be preserved. Each of the prospective belligerents charges the other with the aggressive intent which each disclaims; each says it will not attack; yet each goes on arming to the teeth, though Austria and Italy are virtually bankrupt, and the Prussian king and his minister know that they can only plunge their country into a needless War in defiance of their people's wishes and protests. Yet it is plain that, if War were not intended, such enormous, ruinous expenses of preparation for it would not have been incurred: so all, sadly or gladly, look confidently for War.

We shall now have a chance to return some of the lectures read us by our European monitors two to three years ago, and to repurchase some of the bonds they bought of us (at very low figures) in our extremity. With economy, industry and a good tariff, we may ride out the storm just bursting, unharmed and un-

THE IMPENDING CRISIS IN EUROPE. The war which has so long been impending over

Europe has not yet begun, but the last hope for the preservation of peace has departed, and the last preparations for actual hostilities have been completed. The entire armies of Prussia, Austria, Italy, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Hanover and most or all of the minor German States have been put upon the war footing, and the official declarations of the Governments of Prussia, Austria, Italy and England agree in representing war as fully determined upon. England, as the Earl of Clarendon stated in the House of Lords, was willing to offer her good services for the preservation of peace; but standing alone she "could do nothing against the determination that war was the most effective means-the only effective means of giving effect to an ambitious policy." Austria still appears anxious to avert war, if possi-

ble. She not only adheres to her offer to disarm, so soon as Italy and Prussia will do the same, but she has offered to open new negotiations with Prussia concerning the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein on nother basis. But Prussia and Italy are more anxious for war than Austria for peace, and shrink from every offer that could possibly avert war. Both are

would have to be repeated perhaps under circumstances less favorable.

The speech of Louis Napoleon settles the question on which side the whole power of France will be employed. In publicly announcing to the world that he 'detests" the treaties of 1815, and does not intend to make them the "basis of the foreign policy of France," he declares his alliance with Italy, which endeavors to set aside those treaties, and his antagonism to Austria. which in them finds the sole guaranty of her existence. The announcement is strikingly similar to the famous words addressed on New Year's day, 1859, to M. de Hubner, "regretting the relation between Aust ia and Italy."

While Louis Napoleon announces his sympathy with Italy, the minor German States openly range themselves on the side of Austria. Saxony, on the sitting of the Federal Diet, on May 5, moved that Prussia should be requested to make a pacific declaration, as otherwise the Diet would be compelled to take those steps which have been provided by Article 19 of the Federal Act. This resolution, threatening Prussia with the declaration against her of a federal war, was adopted on the 9th inst. Prussia made her compliance with the resolution dependent upon the disarmament of the other members of the Confederation; which, under present circumstances, is equivalent to a defiance of the authority of the Diet.

This new complication may bring on the opening of hostilities in Germany at any moment. The first scene of the war will be the Kingdom of Saxony, which both belligerent parties are desirous to occupy.

In Italy, an attack upon Venetia was expected on the 11th of May. The rumor has already proved to be erroneous, but the appointment of Gen. Garibaldi to an important command will accelerate the opening of the war in this quarter.

THE SOUTHERN METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South was, at the beginning of our great conflict, the most numerous of the religious denominations in the Slave States, counting no less than 700,000 members. The Church, as a distintively Southern organization, originated in 1844, in consequence of the adoption of an anti-Slavery measure by the General Conference. Since then the Southern Church has fully identified itself with the intense pro-Slavery movement in the South, its leading men generally taking the ground not only that the Christian churches had no right to legislate on the subject of Slavery, but that Slavery was a divine institution, as clearly sanctioned by the Bible as any fundamental doctrine of Christianity, destined to equal perpetuation, and deserving the same defense, On the outbreak of the Rebellion, the Southern Methodists were, therefore, almost a unit in the support of the Southern Confederacy. In the course of the war the church suffered immense losses. The meetings of the Bishops and Conferences were interrupted, all the papers and the Book Concerns were swept out of existence, the operations of all the religious societies were suspended, many of the churches and most of the schools and colleges were closed. The negroes, who constitute about one-third of the membership, showed a universal desire to disconnect themselves from the Church, and in East Tennessee, Eastern Kentucky, West Virginia and Missouri there were even a number of the white members who left the communion of the Southern organization in order to connect themselves with the Northern Church.

The origin of the Southern Methodist Church deeply interested great statesmen like Henry Clay, as they rightly expected it to give a great impulse to the disunion schemes of the politicians. Now that Slavery-the only occasion for the establishment of this disunion Church-has been removed, the attitude of the most numerous religious organization in the Southern States naturally becomes again an object of national solicitude. By many it was hoped that the Southern Methodists, seeing the corner-stone of their ecclesiastical organization overturned, all their hopes disappointed, and their Church completely wrecked, would be found willing to take the question of reunion into immediate consideration.

During the first months after the close of the war, the idea of a reunion is said to have been entertained by quite a number of prominent men. But if this feeling really did exist to a large extent, it soon passed away. The Bishops, in August, 1865, held a meeting and issued a pastoral address to the members of the Church, in which they very emphatically repudiated the idea of a union with the Northern Church. Although they did not expressly make the belief in the divine origin of Slavery a term of membership, they yet declared the legislative action of the Northern Methodist Church on Slavery to be entirely irreconcilable with the spirit of true Christianity, and an insurmountable barrier to reunion.

Around this standard the Southern Church has again rallied. The leading minds in the Church have everywhere accepted it, and the few white members who disliked this platform and favored reunion were gradually being driven out of the Church by the current of events. At the first General Conference held since the beginning of the war, which met at New-Orleans in April, 1866, and adjourned at the beginning of the current mouth, the Church-that is, the white portion of it, which, although numbering only two-thirds of the membership, is the only one represented at the Church assemblies-appeared to be a unit with regard to the new platform. They accepted an invitation from one of the Annual Conferences of the North for united prayer, but they declined, as they had been invited to do; by another Northern Conference, to appoint delegates to meet Northern delegates in a Conference to discuss the question of reunion. No voice was heard in the General Conference indicating a change of views on the subject of Slavery; and not a few of the delegates declared their firm and unchanged belief in the divinity and beneficence of

Slavery. It is astonishing that delegates holding such views should still deem it possible that the colored people would recognize them as "their best friends," and remain in or return to their connection with the Southern Methodist Church. Yet this expectation was expressed by many, and some provision was made for the organization of colored churches and colored conferences, on the sole ground that if not this much were conceded to the negroes they would all leave for such Methodist organizations as would give them the desired rights. That this small concession, so reluctantly given,

will not be of any influence upon the determination of the negroes, is already becoming apparent. The separation of the entire negro membership, counting more than 200,000 individuals, and their connection with either the Methodist Episcopal Church, or one of the African Methodist Churches, is proceeding at a very rapid rate and constitutes one of the most remarkable facts in the progress of Southern reconstruction. When the churches and schools which have been built by the negroes from their own contributions, but have been deeded to the Southern Methodist Church, are withheld by the latter, the negroes promptly raise funds to erect new buildings. Theoogical institutions for the education of colored ministers have been established by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Charleston and New-Orleans, and in the latter city a weekly religious organ has been started. Thus there will be soon a population of at least 300,000 thoroughly loyal and anti-Slavery Methodists in the late Slave States. The progress of the Northern Methodist Church

among the Southern whites is not so rapid, but it is likewise steady. A conference has been organized in East Tennessee, numbering more than 7,000 members; in Eastern Kentucky about one-half of the ministers and people of one of the Southern Conferences have

the South is sure to receive a very considerable re enforcement from the progress of Northern and foreign immigration, and may thus become powerful enough to make its influence felt in the political and socia regeneration of the Southern States.

At an adjourned meeting held in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., on Monday, for the purpose of organizing a Metropolitan Temperance Association, a Committee was appointed to call a mass meeting of the citizens of New-York to sustain and approve the action of the Health Commission and the olice in the enforcement of the Excise law. The Committee met and organized yesterday, and will shortly issue their call for a meeting, which should receive a hearty response from every good citizen, and all who prefer order, peace and quiet, to drunkenness and its kindred vices.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CALLAO.

Official Dispatch from Commodore Rodgers.

Washington, Tuesday, May 22,4856.

The following dispatches from Commodore Rodgers were received to-day at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES STRAMSHIE VANDERBILL.

Size: I have the honor to report that, on the 27th of April, the Spanish Admiral, Mendez Nulez, adddressed a letter to the diplomatic corps in Lima, declaring that the port of Calliawas blockaded from that date, that he should give neutral manufacture of the city on the course of Spanish of the city on the course of Spanish of the city on the 20th day of April. Admiral Perason and property previous the bembardment of the city on the 20th day of April. Admiral Perason and property previous the bembardment of the city on the 20th day of April. Admiral Perason and of the way of hostile operations. It was thought that the attack would commence on the lat of May, when the time expired given to neutrals for removal, but on the 2d of May, about 10 o'clock am, the Spanish deet got under way. Sometime was spent in dressing their lines, and about 10 o'clock the squatron moved in two directions to attack the defense of Callao. The first division under Admiral Nunez, consisting of the iron-olid Numania, or 7:00 tune burners, and the control of the iron-olid Numania, or 7:00 tune burners, and all the control of the iron-olid Numania, or 7:00 tune burners, and all the control of the national and merohant vossels ancored in the bay, steemed at first slowly boward the Peruvian batteries on the north side of the city. As these vessels approached they accelerated their speed and ran swiftly into position. At 12d o'clock the first gun was fired. I thought from the Numania, quickly followed by two from a battery on the south side. The Spanish floot carried about 20 guns, mostly 30 pounders. The Numania was armad with the spanish floot carried about 20 guns, mostly 30 pounders. The Numania was a state of the city of them 430 pounders. Burner of the first shape were extensively used in making the battery, to which were added brick mesony and some o' adobe. The first south of the spanish floot carried about 20 guns, mostly 30 pounders. The Frentrum batteries and the spanish of the control of the f

the shape of the Confederate iron-claids, covered with reliroad iron and having a 68-pounder at each end. The monitor was struck ten times, but received no damage, I do not know how the other fored. There were several small men-of-war, but their artillery was too light to be used, and they were secured in the Mole. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN RODERS, Gommander.

To the Hon. GIDEON WELLS. Secretary Navy.

Appended to the above report is a finely executed and f the bombardment of Callao, showing the movements of the Spanish squadron and the position of the Peruvian batteries, the design being the work of Lieut. Gown K.

Haskell, U. S. N.

Death of a Revolutionary Soldier. Death of a Revolutionary Soldier.

Rochestra, Tuesday, May 22, 1865.

Lemuel Cook, the last of the Revolutionary heroes, died on Sunday night in Clarendon, Orleans County, at the age of 12 he entered the army of the Revolution, first in the dragoons, and then in the infantry, under Col. Sheiden Mr. Cook was three years in the aimy, was present at the surremier of Cornwell's at Yorktown, and took an honor able discharge at the close of the war, signed by Gen. Washington. Mr. Cook came to Western New-York to reside more than 30 years ago. He has been in feeble health for a year or two past, but up to 1861 was quite active. The funeral of Mr. Cook will take place on Wetnesday from the residence of his son, in Clarendon, with military and massinic honors.

(Loranse Cook is not the last of the Revolutionary beroes, as sta above. There are two others now living .- En. Tursusu.]

Massachusetts Items.

Bosnos Hems.

Bosnos, Tarsday, May 22, 1863.

The Senate elected to-day Gen. Benjamin F. Builer of Lowell, to be Mejor-General of the Micsachnetts State Militia under the new militia organization.

The American Baptist Missionary Union commenced its anniversary meetings to-day. The Hon. In Harris of New York, is President or the Society. The President under an interesting redfress, in which he indicated his purpose of retiring from the office of President, which was conferred on him four years ago at the death of Gov. Briggs. It was the highest homor he had ever received from his brethren, but he knew there were men as able, and who could give more time to the duties of the position.

Reports of the committees were read and accepted The treesury report shows the receipts of the year, \$170,000; expenses. \$173,000. The missionary labors of the Society in foreign countries appear to progress favorably.

The Good Tempiars

Bosion Tuesday, May 22, 1806,
The Right Worthy Grand Ledge of North America
Independent Order of Good Templars, is now in session
at Boston. The meeting is presided over by the Hon. S
D. Hastings of Wisconsin. Representatives from nearly
all the Northern and Western States, as well as from the

A. F. Finney's coach and blacksmith shops, W. G. Forsyth's residence and store, S. W. Munday's residence, Demoor's workshop, and Ketchum's warehouse and stable were destroyed by tire at Atlanta, on Monday moraing. Loss \$25,000. Marine Disaster. Acousta, Ga., Tuesday, May 22, 1865.

The brig C. W. Ring, from Charleston to New-York, as run into Sunday night at sea by the steamship Emily

Souder, the former sustaining considerable damage
the Ring was taken in tow by the steamship and tower

The Brigian Inward Bound MONTHEAL, Theaday, May 2°, 1808.
The steamship Belgian, from Liverpool on the 18th, vis
Londonderry on the 11th inst., passed this point, en route
to Quebec, at 7½ o'clock this morning. News anticipated.

The Chinn's Mails. The mails per the steamship China, for Liverpool via Halifax, will close at 12 o'clock, noon, to-morrow (Wednesday), but she will not sail until about 2 o'clock.

The Cuba Inward Bound.

HALIFAX. Tuesday. May 22, 1868.
The Cuba sailed at 104 o'clock last night for Boston where she will be due on Wednesday morning.

come over, and more recently considerable progress gard to pensions stopped on account of the Rebellion. A bent on aggrandizement, and if they should be unable Concert purposes, and ho suites of rooms to acis reported from Northern Georgia and Northern Alato escape the restoration of peace, the heavy expenses bill was passed to amend the Civil Appropriation bill for commodate the pupils of the mythical Academy 1859. A bill to appoint an Assistant Secretary of the Navy was passed, 60 to it. A bill to continue the Freed- of Music. Its acoustic capacities were by no means incurred by their armaments would be useless, and bama. This new loval and anti-Slavery element in Howe Sewing Machine Company.—Elias Howe, President No. 600 Broadway Aparts wanted.